LETTER FROM T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. CLOSE OF THE SESSION AT ROME-HASTY LEGISLA-

TION-INCIDENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE -THE TACTICS OF THE LEFT-GEN. GARIBALDI'S PROJECT IN DANGER. ROME, July 14.—The closing days of the Roman season and session are, socially, among the most peculiar, and indeed, politically, among the most important features of Italian life, as it exists at the present day. When all the pros and cons of the great question of moving the seat of the capital from Florence to Rome were being discussed (with more of passion and prejudice, and less of calm wisdom than could have been wished), one of the reasons against the change, or at least one of the grounds for caution and forethought, which was put forward by the more thoughtful, and very much pooh-poohed by the more enthusiastic, was the notorious unhealthiness of Rome during the hot months, and the difficulty of holding the Legislature there that would result from that fact. It is true that the sitting of the Italian Parliament takes place mainly during the Winter and Spring. The Chambers generally meet in November, and continue in session, with comparatively short interruptions at Christmas, at Carnival, and at Easter, till late in June. But in the last month Rome has already begun to be, if not an unhealthy, at least an unpleasant residence; and about the middle of it it generally begins to become apparent that no considerations will avail to keep honorable members at their posts many days longer. And this the experience of every year more and more shows to be a very serious matter. It ought not to be so! There is no good reason why it should necessarily be so, it will be said. Seeing that it is very well known beforehand that the session must be brought to an end before the end of June, at the latest, seeing that there are between seven and eight months good between that time and the beginning of November, and looking to the amount of business transacted by the "Onorevoli" at Monte Citorio in the course of the session, there certainly seems no good reason why it might not be all comfortably completed by the end of May. But the habits and constitution of mind of an Italian carpenter or tailor, who tells you, when you give him an order on Monday merning, that there is more than abundance of time to have the work finished by the end of the week-who continues to hold the same opinion on Thursday morning, although Saturday night, when it comes, finds the job untouched, and who holds without mistrust to the same hopes, despite the disappointments of every previous week of his life-these same habite and practice of Italian legislators. Till about the last month of the session everybody is perfectly persuaded that there will be time enough for everything. As soon as the heats of that last month begin to make themselves felt, it is suddenly discovered that there is no time for anything. Measures have to be abandoned wholesale. Others are voted without discussion. Some slip out of notice unheeded. Stop-gap bills for the provisional carrying on of the Administration during the recess are hurriedly introduced, and more hurriedly passed; and sometimes, as on the most recent occasion, the unwilling assent of the House to a measure, which it would not have voted at an earlier period of the session, is wrung from it by the dread of a Ministerial crisis if it were thrown out, which might have the effect of detaining honorable gentlemen in Rome during July. Such are the circumstances under which a session in Rome generally ends; and I am afraid that there are good grounds for suspecting that such a state of things, and of honorable members' minds, is occasionally speculated on by his Majesty's Ministers, as a chance for pushing through measures which they could not otherwise hope to carry, or for abandoning troublesome matters which nevertheless the interests of the country can ill suffer to remain neglected. It is curious, and not a little amusing, sometimes to observe how such Ministernal calculations, if pushed to a little too fine a point, may, as the poet says of "vaulting ambition," o'erleap themselves and fall into a ditch on the other side. There are two or three bills probably that must be passed. But the "quorum" of the Italian Parliament is a large one-an absurdly large one, foreigners are apt to think. No business can be legally transacted unless half the entire number of the members of the Chamber, plus one, is present. Now, the Chamber consists of 508 members. It is true that in counting the number required those who are abor thirty at the outside. Now, three or four exceptionally hot days about the 10th or 12th of June may make it extremely doubtful whether the necessary number of deputies for the passing of a bill can be kept in Rume or got together. Urgent letters are sent in all directions to those nearest at hand, imploring them to come up by rail for just long enough to give their votes, and hurry away again without pasing a night in the capital. Little scenes more amusing perhaps than edifying may be witnessed by those who know where to look out for them. The other day, for instance, a Cabinet Minister might have been seen on the platform of the railway station at the hour of the principal departure of the 24 hours on the look-out for "skedaddling" deputies. He caught several in the act of getting into the carriages. Some, carpet-bag in hand, he succeeded in carrying back with him into the town to give one more vote! Others were deaf to his entreaties, and had to be relinquished! All this rushing backward and forward by the members of rushing backward and forward by the members of the Chamber is facilitated, it will be understood, by the privilege accorded to deputies of unlimited free traveling by all the railways. They have no emolument in any other shape; and there is, therefore, no possibility of mulcting absentees by stopping their galary. Altogether this difficulty of "making a house" for the transaction of business, especially at the important moment of the close of the session, is a very serious ene, and is gradually leading many thoughtful men here to the conviction that it will be necessary to modify the rule which requires the presence of so large a number of deputies to make a "quorum." The characteristic jealousy and inistrust of the Italian character, however, make any reform in this direction difficult. Each party would tell you that if the "quorum" were made small, in anything like the proportions of the English regulation, "there would be no knowing what those fellows (the other side), who are utterly unscrupalous and capalate of the stables are would be no knowing what those fellows (the other side), who are utterly unscrupalous and capalate of the stables are would be no knowing what those fellows (the other side), who are utterly unscrupalous and capalate of the stable of the results of the results of the results of the results of the stable of the results of the stable of the results of t the Chamber is facilitated, it will be understood, by other side), who are utterly unscrupulous and capable of anything, would be up to. We should have all sorts of abominations carried through the house by trickery and surprise!" Of course, however, the advantages and disadvantages of the thing would be equal to either party, and the result would be that a large portion of the business of the country would be transacted by those men whose social position enables them to be assiduous attendants in the Chamber, and whose parliamentary experience and knowledge of affairs are the greatest. In point of fact a comparatively small "quorum" is especially necessary in a country socially circumstanced as Italy is, where the class adapted for the representa-

small one. I told you, when writing the other day of the strange story of the assassination of Raffaello Soncogno, that the trial, which then stood fixed for July 6, would probably be postponed. We now learn that it will not take place till the latter half of the month of September; and I should not be at all surprised if it were to be again postponed to a day when it would be less disagreeable to all parties concerned to be in Rome.

tion of the country, and yet not compelled by neces-

sity to labor in professional avocations, is a very

The bill for the better protection of life and property in certain disturbed provinces of the kingdom, the difficult and stormy passage of which through the Chamber of Deputies I described to you in my not without a good deal more opposition than is usually offered by the Senators to any measure which has passed the Lower House. But in this matter also, the prophecy, on which I ventured with regard to the practical results of the bill, which so nearly shipwrecked the Ministry, has already been justified. For we are told on ministerial authority that the

bill will not be proclaimed in any province, unless reports of its condition in the matter of the public safety should be received showing the state of things to be much worse than it is at present. I think I run no risk whatever in venturing upon another prophecy, to the effect that no such reports will be received! Or if any Sicilian Prefect should be blind enough to the signs of the times to send such, it may be safely predicted that they will share the fate of those reports which ex-Attorney-General Taiani assured us, as I told you, were lying at the Ministry of the Interior, while the Minister was so terribly shocked at hearing what these reports might have long ago told him! There was one other incident connected with the

close of the session which must be mentioned, because a very important and interesting point of parliamentary practice is involved in it. Ministers, seeing that their bill for improving the public security would infallibly be rejected in the form in which they had first east it, remodeled it so as to make it a new proposition. The Chamber voted on the question whether this new proposition should be taken into consideration, and this vote constituted the real and hard-fought struggle, which decided the fate of the bill and of the Ministry. But when that question had been decided in the affirmative, it was still necessary that the new proposition should be discussed on its merits and then voted on. In fact, as has been seen, these merits had been abundantly debated on the question whether the bill should be taken into consideration. But parliamentary form required the second voting. Now the Left, having tried their utmost strength in the first division, which resulted in leaving them in a minority of 17, determined thereupon to quit the house together, and take no further part in the debate. They not only did so, but took care to show themselves in the tribunes and galleries of the house, in order that it might not be supposed that their absence from their places in the Chamber was caused by their absence from Rome. The resolution which, decided on in the meetings of the party, was thus carried into execution, has given rise to very much controversy. It has been very generally branded as "unconstitutional," which it certainly is not. But yet worse may be said of it. not only that such a practice becoming common would render parkiamentary government impossible, but that the ideas and temper of mind indicated by it are those of men wholly incapable of conceiving the conditions on which self-government can be carried on, and utterly unfitted for the practice of it. It is the conduct of sulky, ill-conditioned children, who "won't play" any more as soon as the game begins to go against them! If it really means anything at all it means an appeal from the decision constitution of mind govern the operations and of the representatives of the nation to the arbitrament of mob-government in the streets. On two or three previous occasions the Left have attempted the same suicidal game-notably during the last session in the case of the Committee appointed for the verification of contested elections. Several elections were invalidated, or the reverse, by the majority of the Commission in opposition to the views of the Left. Whereupon, all the members

Among the bills voted in hot haste on the last day but one of the session was one on Garibaldi's plans for the improvement of the Tiber, which passed without debate by 198 to 57. The bill is merely a declaratory one, enacting that the said plans shall be taken into consideration when the studies for the that a sum not exceeding \$12,000,000 shall be spent on the said work, the half as undiscoverable to-day as the heroes and heroines of such sum to be provided by the of Balzac. Paris is no longer a nation; it is a hash Government; \$1,000,000 by the city, and \$2,000,- of all nations which come here to enjoy the game of 000 by the Province of Rome; and further that the love, luxury, and life. Government shall not be called upon to find this money until some new source of income of like amount shall have been provided to meet the outlay. Of course this in fact leaves the matter exactly where it was before. And the half hour given to the voting of this bill was simply a promising of the top brick of the chimney to the nation's spoilt baby, Garibaldi, to keep him in good humor. We dare not whisper such a thing here, but I think I may venture to tell you in strict confidence that the plans in question never will or can be executed. And as the time will come when, despite sent by leave regularly asked and obtained are de- all that men in office can do to prevent it, further scussion of them will have to take place, I shall doubtless find an opportunity of giving you my rea sons for this conviction. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE,

of the Committee belonging to that party left the

committee-room and refused to sit any more, leaving

their antagonists, of course, masters of the field.

age to proceed as if no such abstantions had oc-

Fortunately the Right had the good sense and cour-

curred. To have done otherwise, as was at the time

counseled by many, would have been fatal.

STATE POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICANS AND GEN. MERRITT.

From The Troy Press (hem.)

Some of the Radical papers are trying hard to coax the Liberals into their party. They are especially sweet on Gen. Merritt. The General now has a good many sweet items about him in the columns of journels that used to malign him and his. We suppose the bird will be limed. He seems to want to be tied by the old leading string. If he takes Cochrane with him the thing will have a double filmess. These two leaders have only will have a double filmes. These two leaders have only will have a double filmes. These two leaders have only will have a double filmes. These two leaders have only will have a double filmes. These two leaders have only should go and be absorbed somewhere that we may see the end of the third party farce, in which they have played the leading roles. On pretense of holding the other parties in check with a pure purpose, they have been lishing for political place. The common sense of the independent voters has revolted at the deception, and these would-be leaders can lead no longer.

FEELING TOWARD THE LIBERAIS IN ST. LAWEFFORT The Optionsbury Journal (Rep.)

In line with the expressions which have come from all sources, favorable to a friendly and concilianory neiter toward our "erring brethren," the Liberals, comes THE REPUBLICANS AND GEN. MERRITT.

victory. THE CANAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

W. T. Tinsley, the editor and proprietor of W. T. Tinsley, the editor and propriotor.

The Lyons Republican, is many by a large number journals in Western New York as a candidate for it office of Canal Commissioner on the Republican fickal It would be difficult to mile a better selection. Mr. In ley is a man of ability and a struch Republican. We not know that he seems the office. We infor that he doesnot, as he has never been a place-hunder, and has not relied upon party paromage to keep his head above wate inancially. It is one of these exceedingly rare cases polities of the office seeking the man. Mr. It has give abundant evidence that he is able to conduct his own business, and his, therefore, becausing it is he has it ability to administer the affairs of the people. Harra for Tinsley.

for Tinsley.

THE ATTOENEY-GENERALSHIP.

We have already directed attention to the We have already directed attention to the claims of the Hon. L. Brathord Prince of Trieshing to in prominent place on the Republican State thelet at the coming Fall election. Our attention has again or a directed to this subject by received to the matter in other journals of the State. To republicate of time section of the State, and especially those of Kings County, ought to press the claims of Mr. Prince, and section has nomination for that position is assured. Kings county could well afford to join with Queen in urgang the claims to this position of the distinguished son of the letter, for mas Attorney-General he would redeel honor upon ints whole section of the State—as he has arready done in the eminent services he has rendered in the Assanbity. A man who has united Democrats and to unlocate in as support in his Assanbity Diameter to rive successive terms, and who the last thus he rank as afficient and the general public welland, many the most from red in the State—to do so in the interests of coole a verning-ment and the general public welland, must be in a liquid or such a trust.

THE REPUBLICANS AND GOV. TUDIES.

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LIFE IN PARIS.

LETTER FROM ARSENE HOUSSAYE. RECEPTION AT THE TURKISH EMBASSY-GRAN-DEUR AND DECLINE OF FRENCH SOCIETY-OFFI-CIAL DINNERS-A PHRASE OF NAPOLEON III.-DINNER IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE LUNCH-THEOPHILE GAUTIER'S MONUMENT.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, June 27.-The Embassador of Turkey has ust given a dinner to all Paris. Unfortunately he had counted upon the sun to receive in the garden of the Embassy, but the rain drove everybody into the parlors. Everything, however, was lighted up. a giorno; the lawns as well as the reception rooms. People appeared extremely bored. you have t" said a great lady, to whom the Sultan would have been glad to throw his handkerchief; the salons of Paris have lost their character even in Embassadors' houses. You might imagine anywhere that you were at a watering-place, or on an American ship : people know each other so little. The delightful intimacy of old times is a dead letter. Good morning and good evening, that's all: you know nobody, and do not want to know anybody. Railroads and steamboats have mingled all nations tegether; you may know where one comes from, but you do not know where one is going. It has been said that Paris is the world's tavern, but the world itself is only a tavern, where we pass and sup and do not stay;" and the great lady added, "It is sad, for there is no possibility of indulging a serious passion. The man who threw himself at your feet yesterday and swore an eternal love is already off this morning for a trip round the world. And we are only at the beginning of this universal revolution. Yet, think! there are people who still build houses."

The Embassador, passing by, said "Hush" to the fair talker; "don't talk of building houses. You know the Moslem proverb says, who builds a house builds his tomb."

The great lady was right. Since the Revolution, that drama of the Boulevard of Crime which is played in France between endless entr'actes, French society has gone to pieces like the French character. Nevertheless society, whenever it is let alone awhile, tries to reconstruct itself. Under the Empire and under the Restoration there was a sort of revival. The Revolution of 1830 struck it down again worse than that of 1789. Although the Citizen-King would have liked a court worthy of the Bourbons, the bourgeoisie invaded the Tuileries and overshadowed the heraldic figures as well as the intelligent ones. And, notwithstanding, no royal family ever populated the great château more aristocratically. The King's sons and daughters proved their race by their distinction, their heroism, and their love of art. The Orleans family would have liked to make the court a world of great names and great talents, but the bourgeoisie, having the run of the iouse, prevented.

The Revolution of 1848 did nothing for French society. But the Second Empire made Parisian society, which was as good as the other, as it was composed of all the aristocracies, that of birth, of heroism, of the pen, and of the arts. Never was there a sovereign more hospitable to whoever bore a name, as was shown at Complègne and the Empress's Mondays. And beside the court, society found other refuges, the Sundays of the Princess Mathilde, the Fridays of Nieuwerkerke, the fêtes of the Duke de Morny, of Count Walewski, of the Princess of Metternich, for example. But the fatal war of 1870 scattered for a long time that slandered society, which had after all its own virtues. What was called the unbridled extravagance of women never encroached upon the share of the poor.

And now where is French society? The whirlwind has strewn everything abroad, and French society is proposed works shall have been approved of by the Department of Public Works and by the Chamber; to the English or the Russian Embassics—neutral ground-to find it. The critics have an ideal Paris.

> It is thus that the new Paris which has grown up in the Champs Elysées, emerges over the old, and the Parisian society has ceased to exist except among foreigners. Even the courtesans who come to impose their budget upon Paris are more foreigners than Parisians, from Julia Barucci to Cora Pearl. not to mention those who have to-day the finest horses and houses in town. Paris no longer belongs

Will this state of things long endure? Will the natural sentiment create a true Paris? Unfortuto be the ark of safety; but the revolution has quartered, and the habcas corpus had been issued at the mouth, enjoying to-day so as to forget the morrow.

Decomposition has fully set in. Many Parisians, dopting the Auglo-American fashion, are ceasing to dine, under pretext that it takes too much time and keeps them away from the theater. Perhaps they are right. For a few years back there has been too much dining. It has come to be a grave, methodical, official matter. In fact I may say it is a business, demanding peculiar aptitudes. It is not everybody who can boast the golden stomach of Charles Monselet. I know of pothing more tiresome than a dinner which is not amusing Now, to make a dinner amusing requires guests of some cleverness, and you cannot always find them ready to your hand. Some people, imagine it is a very simple matter to give a dinner party. Such only succeed in giving boring parties. You are liable after them to perish of indigestion, for ennui is indigestible. Among the dinners I would advise any one to avoid are those of ministers. Cuisine always doubtful, icy faces, not the first word to laugh at, and wines of every fabric where the vine is not called in. A little froth at dessert, but no wit. Napoleon III. once asked, "How does it happen that twelve at table can be so jolly, while fifty are so craelly One reason is that while for twelve a dinner is often good, for fifty it is always detestable.

In our High Life the lunch is beginning to replace he dinner. But to give a lunch party, you require a house to yourself and a garden. For it is only in a garden that one can properly skirmish around a table, decked with cold dishes, fruits, and confectionery. This is a salle à manger worth while. You come or go, sit down or stand up, take a turn in the garden or a turn in a waltz. It especially suits the wemen. For while at a serious dinner they show only the head and shoulders, at a lunch you can admire them in all their careless grace. It would need a painter like Stevens, Eugene Lami, or Franz Verhas to represent all the pictures of a lunch party. What unforeseen landscapes! The floating dresses dallying with the dowers, the white blazoned cloth stretched on the green lawn; you might imagine yourself in a park of Watteau. All this taking place about 4 o'clock, a great deal of time is gained. You can go the Bols antil the hour for the opera, and after the opera there is supper, another old-fashioned pleasure which had gone out of date with late dianers. But unfortunately one cannot make a habit of lunch, because it is exclusively a fair-weather

On Thursday the monument was inaugurated over what was Théophile Gautier; it is a Renown which holds the medallion of the poet. In the midst of the acclamations which accompanied Gautier in his death, or rather in his immortality, the fanatics of revolution, noble spirits blinded by mirages and chimeras, regretted that the pact of the "Comedy of Death" had never written "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," in glaring red letters on the hem of his Masor's white chlamys. His liberty was to raise himself above the mean servitudes of party. A man of his stature could never believe in equality, not even in equality in the presence of death. But who had a better right than he to write Fraternity upon

his threshold?

Poets have no business to look at revolutions except from their windows. What do they care for Tyrant I. or Tyrant II. ? The master of yesterday is masters. But he never lost his sovereign liberty.

Whether writing in an official or an opposition journal, he said what he chose to say, and he never sacrificed a friend on the insatiable altar of partisauship. Machiavel was a politician; did he ever gain a soul to virtue? It is the poets and the artists who have charge of souls. They lead them to the Beautiful, which is the highest expression of the Good. People have a trick of making out all great men, from Michael Angelo to Molière, ex post facto revolutionists; because there is no life, however free it may have been from the democratic sentiment, which does not give the partial historian his chance by some characteristic word or action. But the fair historian will always recognize that Molière, even while chastising the ridiculous, never dreamed of doing a politician's work. Why should one step down to the second rank when he belongs to the first.

The political principles of Théophile Gantier were alove all politics. He loved France outside and nside of revolutions. He did more for her, in not conspiring, than the whole legion of rhetoricians and attorneys. He has added a star to the heaven of France.

Victor Hugo was asked to speak before this monument. The great poet was afraid of talking politics in spite of himself, and so said nothing. Everybody regretted it. For, after all, it is easy enough to refrain from talking politics when the subject is poetry. I was also asked to speak, as the oldest friend of Gautier. I said that in my opinion nothing could be more eloquent than to read before his grave the immortal strophes of the "Comedy of Death." M. Théodore de Bauville made the speech. Certainly all he sald was fine. But it was what was in every one's mind. I think the time of funeral orations has gone by. When we were together with Théophile Gautier, we used to say, like the ancient philosopher, "Be silent or say something better than silence." A verse of his runs, "The word is silver, but the silence gold," To clinch it all, we kept on the table a sand-glass which was the terror of babblers, for it worked only five minutes. When we turned the glass, the babblers understood. I think that in the presence of tacitura Death, we might

> "The word is silver, but the silence gold." ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

MR. O'CONOR AND THE COURT OF APPEALS.

always use the verse of Théophile Gautier:

BLUNDERS IN THE TWEED CASE. ACTION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS-NEGLECT OF MINUTE DETAILS THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF

JUSTICE.

Sin: There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the "Tweed Case," that is liable to do mischief, and so much has been written in a spirit of parisanship that the thought of an impartial observer may be of value on this subject. Any unjust criticism of judge who is endeavoring to do his duty discourages the udge on the one hand, and destroys the confidence of the community in all efforts to reform abuses on the other. The secret of the failure of the law exists in the fact that in quiet times great offenders escape while the small fry only saffer, and tids impresses all that class with a sense of injury and oppression; while in times of excitement under great provocation, the indignation of the people forces the Courts to an effort to satisfy not only the law, but the pepular cannot; and this elevates to the dignity of marty'rs those who should be depressed to the level of common felors, and people overlook the real issue in view of the wrong done to the constitution and the laws. Juslaw should be inactive than unjust. In one case it is a sleeping lion, and wrong-doers will tread lightly lest they cake it; in the other it is a monster that every instinct of instice and self-preservation seeks to crush, for we canno

mangle the innecent.

I have never doubted that the Court of Appeals came to the decision of the Tweed case, as to an unpleasant duty that they would gladly have avoided, and I doubt not they feit compelled to deny the right to accumulate penalties under a single indictment and trial; and it should be remembered that what is legal or illegal as to Tweed, is equally so as to the simplest offender. It seemed that the Court might have refused Tweed's discharge on habers corpus, and required the case to be brought up on appeal; and yet if the ludletment, and before it, and the claim was simply that the sen-tences had been executed so far as it was legal, and that the part of it under which he was then held was absolutely void, as without foundation, it is hard to se why relief might not be granted on habens corpus. It went on the assumption of his guilt and the regularity of his conviction, but claimed that both had spent their force, as if, on conviction of larceny, the Court had nately, opinions are marking more and more the awarded five years imprisonment, and adjudged that at the end of that time the prisoner should be drawn and

If Tweed could be made to suffer the full penalty upon each of the 200 counts, specifying separate sums, why could not the editor of THE TABLESE be sentenced to 200 years imprisonment upon an indictment for libel on Mr. Shepherd, containing a count upon each article published since 1872 ! So, too, in regard to the bill of particulars ordered by Judge Dopohue. If the law gives a clerk charged with overdratts, alleged to be andulent, from his employer, and sued in a civil action, a right to a bill of particulars, (and the more tanocent and ignorant he was, the more he would suffer for want of it), why not Tweed? It is idle to talk of the inability of the city to comply

with the order, for if it can prove on the trial that Tweed stole particular sums of money, it can at least specify beforehand what it thinks he has taken, and if it can prove nothing, it is a waste of money, and one further step toward destroying all hope for the friends of reform, and strengthening the belief of rogues that they can continue their requery with impunity. It is equally futil to talk of the destruction of the vouchers, for the same reason; and because Tweed is to be presumed innecent till he is proved to have caused their loss, as in any other case. If they prove that he destroyed the means by which they could furnish the particulars, no judge would rder one. If they cannot, what a door to fraud would a refusal oven t The same rule would relieve every merchan whose books proved to be missing, whether by the fault of the clerk sued, or of rival clerks. One might as well say the forms of law shall be disregarded because some be burned the club with which a murder was committed. This much has seemed proper, because a perpetual misapprehension of the real condition of things, and apprehension that justice must forever fall, and the foundations of seciety be broken up, tends to that very result.

In my view the real cause of all our misfortunes in these prosecutions, has been a neglect of minute details, and a trusting that the courts would use the fox's skin where the flot's proved too short. It will hardly be supposed that I sympathize with Tweed, or fail to lament the obstructions and delays, if, not failures, in the effect to punish his crimes, and to restore to the Treasury the money stoken from it; for some may remember my small share in breaking the King when it was unbroken, and apparently irrefragible, and when it cost some hazard and subjected one to some persecution to attack it. Experience taught me that it was watchful foresight of every possible contingency, and preparation to meet it, omitting nothing in consequence of the impatience of the people, nor yet in the expectation that the coart of impeachment would bend the law to the facts; but proving the-facts in compliance with the law. And therein lay the secret of the success of Gov. Tilden, and others, in conjunction with Messrs. Van Cott, Parsons, and Stekney. If the courts act dishonestly let us not despair because they are compelled to do what our indignation and impotence would wish undone.

The very reason why law is the palladium of our libburned the club with which a murder was committed

pelled to do what our imagence wish undone.

The very reason why law is the palladium of our liberties, is because it stands a barrier against the passions of erhalms, on the one hand, and the passions of the people on the other. It alike defends the victim against the criminal, and the criminal against an agrry populace.

WM. W. NILES.

New-York, July 29, 1875.

JUDGE COMSTOCK'S LETTER REVIEWED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: The attack made on Judge Davis by ex-Judge Comstock scems to call for a feply. Judge Comstock may be assured that as long as there are Judges the people will claim the right to criticise their public acts. They did it in the Dred Scott case and will ontinue to do it. Here we have four Justices of the Supreme Court arrayed against six of the Court of Appeals, and after reading the opinions given and authorities eited by all of them, it remains for intelligent lawyers and jurists to decide who are right, and whether it is just that a man who seals \$6,000,000 from the City Treasury shall be punished merely by a fine of \$250 and imprisonment in a county jail for only one year, while a boy who snatches a wallet from a woman in the street, the value of which, with its contents, was only 27 cents, is sent to the State Prison for a term of 40 years! Judge Comstock says that the reversal of Judge Davis's decision was unanimous. This is not the fact, for Judge Grover says be imous. This is not the fact, for Judge Grover says he was ill at home and took no part in it. (See The TRIB-UNE of July 17.) Judge Comstock speaks of the "unprecedented and lawless sentence pronounced by Judge Davis." These are words which perhaps he would not have used had he been inmiliar with a case in 13 N. Y. Reports, and had Judge Davis been a Democrat. But

distinguished and able jurists are sometimes overruled, and the ablest of counsel are sometimes beaten. If Judge Comstock will carefully re-read the letter of Mr. Justice Davis, he will find that he asks Mr. O'Conor if at the time of Treed's trial he (Mr. O'Conor) entertained the belief that in pronouncing the complaints sentences the Oyan and Terminer exceeded its jurisdiction?" and thus there is not a scattenge in the whole letter which calls for or justifies the atthck made upon his judicial integrity by Judge Comstock.

Control of the Archive Comstock

Control of Treed's Trial he (Mr. O'Conor) entertained upon the whole letter which calls for or justifies the atthck made upon the properties of the Archive Comstock

**Control of Treed's trial he (Mr. O'Conor) entertained the whole letter which calls are the archive trial of the Archive Control of the Arc

ANALOGY BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: No lawyer at the New-York Bar was ever more carefully consistent than Mr. O'Conor. Bin ansellish and even self-sperificing spirit, in making an exception in favor of the people in their war against Tweed and his cohorts, without fee or pecuniary reward, can therefore be fully appreciated. He did in the suit against Tweed what he would not, under any circumstances, have undertaken for a private retainer, and arrayed himself in opposition to the view of the law which he had presented to the Court of Appeals in the case of Johnson agt. The New-York and Hadson lilver Railroad Company. His sensitiveness as to his profes sional consistency was known to every member of the Court, and the unparalleled citation of his brief in the Johnson case in support of the Tweed decision indicated Jennson case in support of the Court in deviating to even disposition to smother him, and at the same time to cover up the inconsistency of the Court in deviating from the decision previously made in the Fisher case. In the opinion of the Court in the Tweed case, the analogy between civil and crimanal cases in respect to enumerative penalties is finly accepted. Judge Grover in the Fisher case had stated, "the rule (i. e., permitting cumulative penalties) has been too long settled and acted upon in this State. * * to permit any departure from it by this Court." This unequivocal language was contained in the prevailing opinion of the Court and it was fairly to be taken as expressing the law as anderstood by the Court of Appeals. "The language of Judge Grover was mere obliev dicta," the self-constituted champions of the Court say, "and has no effect." Could they find in support of any case, wherein their fees were confinent on success, some such equally positive dicta of the Court of Appeals, and a decision adverse to them should be rendered notwithstending, what maledictions would be harded upon the unhappy judge rendering the decision against them, "in violation of a positive declaration of what is the law by the highest court in the State." Their gauge to oblier dict is very untrustworthy, and usually indicates nothing cise than what is expected of it by the operator.

New-lork, July 29, 1875.** a cruel disposition to smother him, and at the same time New-York, July 29, 1875.

LOPD BACON'S JUDGMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: The following well-known legal maxim cems to settle the rule for discussing the action of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case:

Court of Appeals in the Tweed case:

De fide et officio judicis non recipitur quastio; sed de
scientia, sice error sil juris sice facti: Of the good faith
and duty of a Judge, no question can arise; but it is othe
crwise respecting his knowledge, whether he be mistaken
as to the law or fact. (Bacon's Maxims, Rule 17.) These who criticise Mr. O'Conor's letter should keep this rule in mind; for only so far as he has departed from it is he open to censure. Middletown, Conn., July 30, 1875.

ERRORS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is an old saying than when a man tarts downhill everybody gives him a push. This applies to the case of the Court of Appeals. It is very evident that this Court, for some reason, has become very much weakened. Not alone in the Tweed case has the Court received censure, but in numerous other cases. Saratoga Springs, July 31, 1875. J. S. C.

THE DRAMA.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

The Metropolitan has been prosperously embarked on its new career, as a variety theater of the better class. It was opened last Monday evening under the management of Messrs. William Pastor and M. B. Leavitt, and the opening performance was seen by a large, enger, and delighted crowd. On subsequent even ings of the week, notwithstanding the vile weather which has prevailed, the attendance here has been large. On Thursday evening-when the remarkable rope-walker, King Sarbro, fell from his lofty perch and was nearly killed-it chanced that almost every seat was occupied so that this startling mishap had an unusually numerous audience. The promise is made by the new managers of the Metropolitan Theater that all entertainments bereafter presented there shall be clean and decoreus. They are keeping their word; and it should be remembered that they are n no wise responsible for previous disgraceful exhibitions at this house, -now things of the past and best forgotten. The reform, however, is one eminently worthy to be commended. Such a theater as the Metropolitan, gathering its andiences, to some extent, from the juvenile public and the uneducated masses,-may occupy an important position as an educator of taste. over the heads of its public if its performances were selected with stern artistic judgment; it accomplishes much when it makes those performances decent, refined, and indicative of higher and better things, and, at the same time, commends them to popularity by the unfail-ing means of merriment, variety, and dramatic ginger. The programme that we saw presented at the Metropolitan was very long, and that was almost its only defect. The exercises of Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels might be curtailed to the advantage of the listener. This band of vocal ladies presents a pretty might be . more diversity in is performances. The presence of Mr. Fayette Welch and Mr. Bobby Newcomb, who seem to be public favorites, adds an agreeable element of Negro Minstrel humor to the nixture of prettiness and sentiment. It were long to tell the miscellaneous joys that succeed these Minstrels There is a Punch and Judy show; there is jugglery there is character-singing and dancing; there is ventriloquism; and there is a fine display of the courage and skill of the acrobat. It is impossible, in this weather to see with comfort so long a performance; but to stroll in and out at the Metropolitan, and note the airy follies

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Jefferson has settled to play at the Mr. William Warren, the comedian, and

as they chance to pass, is-for the lover of variety shows

to enjoy a first-class specimen of this order of enter-

sinment; and as long as its managers avoid recourse

to those demoralizing exhibitions which so often and so

strenuously urgo themselves into variety theaters, the

success of the Metropolitan will be deserved .- The Sen-

value and a Diorama of Ireland will be presented next

Harry Palmer, the manager, are at The statement is authorized by Mr. Theodore Moss that he has acandoned the idea of leasing the Brooklyn Theater. Mr. Moss states that he had the plat under consideration at one time, but that it is now dis

It is Miss Neilson, the actress, and not Mbs Nilsson, the singer, whom illness has obliged to de-cline the offer-made by Mr. Strakosch-ort \$100,000 tor 100 performances in the United States next season. Miss Neilson is in paor health, and The London Era states that she has gone to the baths at Ems in Germany. Miss Julia Mathews and her English comic

The entertainment afforded by the Vokes Family at the Fifth Avenue Theater continues to attract full houses. The bill will be changed on Monday, how-ever, when will be presented the new piece written for the Vokes Family by Mr. E. L. Blanchard of London, and entitled "A Bunch of Berries."

In Robinson Hall the popularity of "Chilperic," in English, remains unabated.—The concerts by Thomas at the Central Park, and those of Gilmore, at Gilmore's Garden, attract as usual, and repay their votaries.—Miss Mariana Conway and Mr. E. S. Tarr have been engaged at the Academy of Music, to appear in "Around the World."

Making reference to Miss Clara Fisher—the accomplished vocalist now sincing at Robinson Hall—the Battimore Sun gives these facts: "She is a niece to the Clara Fisher of fifty years ago, then a brilliant and precocious child actress, and who is yet living, as Mrs. Maeder. Her father was for many years a brilliant newspaper writer, connected with the Noe-Orleans Ficayane. But with her mother the strongest local interest is associated. She was Elizabeth Jefferson, daughter of the first Joseph Jefferson, and a most celebrated actress, the first to play Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons, in America, and esteemed in her early life the best juvenile netress of the American stage. She was born in Baltimore and married early in life samuel Chapman, who was grandfather to the Chapman sisters by an earlier marriage. After his death, leaving her a wilow at 18 years of age, she became Mrs. Richardson, her husband, a Baltimorean, dying by an accident, like her former husband. After some years she married Charles J. B. Fisher. She is still living, and returns to Baltimore, after an absence of therty years, to reside with her daughter, who is engaged professionally to Mr. Ford for the coming season. It is proper to add here that Mrs. Vernon, the famous old woman actress, once at the Holliday, and for many years at Wallack's, was sister to Mr. Fisher. These, Germon and Mr. Joseph Jefferson are niece and nephew of Mrs. Fisher. As a singer the latter was unrivaled on the dramatic stage, and to her tuition her daugater Clara owes her present success." Making reference to Miss Clara Fisher-the

If you go to Long Branch, take your shooting boots, umbrella, and overcoat along. They'll be handy.—[The N. Y. Star.

With a most cadaverous countenance and crape on his hat, he waited at a Paris station for the cof-fin to be lifted out of the train; it was heavy, for it was lined with lead. And while the bystanders looked on with sympathy and wondered if it was his wife, his mother or his father, the well-informed police invited him into a private room, where they beened the coffin and emptied it of its lead of litrosels have LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND. STRICTURES ON THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Permit me through your columns to call attention to a report upon the subject of Printing for the Elind read before the American Social Science Association at its recent meeting at Detroit and now circulating in pamphlet form through the country. The distinguished character of the gentle men composing the committee who made the report, together with the nature of the body before which expression of what the knowledge and science of the country have to say upon the present condition of printing for the blind in the United States. If the report had been prepared by gentlemen representing the profession of teaching the blind, or even by those familiar with what has been accomplished in the art of printing for the blind, it would have been of an entirely different char-

The principles that the report lays down at the ontact in respect to the difficulty with which blind persons learn to read, to compose, and to muster mathematics and geography, are every one of them contradicted by the tution for the blind in the country. In fact the use in the report of the word "asylum" shows that the character of the work done for the thind in this country is not rightly appreciated. There are twenty-cight State schools for the blind in the United States, but not one of these in an asylum, though two of them have the werd asylum

incorporated through mistake into their legal fittee.

The subject of the merits of the different methods of printing for the blind which the committee settle with the words "it cannot be doubted," is too projected to be briefly discussed; but so far as it has been settled at all, the great majority of readers among the blad, and the great majority of readers among the blad probably among their tracers, have decided it in directly opposed to the conclusion reached by the

mittee.

As to certain appliances for teaching and improved methods of stereotyping, mentioned in the report as being new and deserving of introduction by the cranization of a permanent corporation. "A voted, has the report says," exclusively to manufacturing the raphe ents and books which are needed by the being, having, no purtion of a permanent corporation, "to voice," as the report says, "exclusively to manufacturing the high ments and books which are needed by the billio, bayin, no purpose whatever of money-maxing, and conducted in the interest of all the billiod and of all the highestonians which care for them," it needs only be used that such an institution was organized and chartered in Konnecky in 18-38, with the Hon. James Gutbrie is its first peculient, After many struggles and some destitiony frinding, it began regular work in 1872, and its steam press has been in constant operation ever since, producing books of unprecedented cheapness and sugarior in guanty to are manufactured elsewhere. As the result of this consume work mearly every improvement mentioned in the priori at destrable to be secured has aircrady been obtained and given to the bilind by this "American Printing Home for the Fillind," as it is called because the priority at an analysis of the control of the bilind in the United States and has introduced many novel applicates for teaching congrephy, writing, reading, and grounderly, of which the superintendent of one of the Europeun schools said out they were worth the voltage across the Albaria to obtain. Willin the last year some good worth of its productions have been sent to Europe.

Supt. Am. Printing House for the biland.

Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1875.

THE KIRTLAND SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Far away from Penikese and upon the northern borders of the old Western Beserve another school of Natural History has been established. It owes its existence to the untiling energies of three young, but horough and enthusiastic naturalists, who have under taken the duties of instructors, expecting no componsation, and acting only from their great love for the study of nature. The Kirtland School of Natural History takes its name from the venerable Dr. J. P. Kirtland, a patriarch in science, who for 65 years has studied the "rocks, hills and rills" of Northern Ohlo. It was insurared on July 6, and on the following day laboratory and fieldwork were entered upon. The ottendance is limited this year to about thirty, as the laboratory can accommodate only that number. The Faculty consets of two classes of instructors; those who assist the students in the laboratory and give occasional lectures on the particular subjects of study, and general lecturers on the Natural

Prof. Theodore B. Coustock, A. M., the principal director of the school, is the instructor in botany. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and a young naturalist of high rank, being well trained by personal experiences in the wilds of South America and the far North-Vest.

Mr. W. K. Brooks, Ph. D. the Assistant Director, came from the Easten Mussum. He is a very the much student of zolliony, over which department he product.

Prof. Albert H. Tuttle, A. M., of the Ohis Arrenducial College, the last nember of the regular corps of instructors, is a very able naturalist, and a producint master of the naturescope and its use.

The school is a purely Cleveland institution, founded by and presided over by Cleveland justified, founded by and presided over by Cleveland young men. The students are from Ohio and Indians, consisting of about an equal number of both scaes. Instructors and students have associated together from absolute love of the natural sciences. The students pay all expenses. The term will be made for a more extensive school next year.

Clereland, Ohio, July 28, 1875. tor of the school, is the instructor in botany. He is a

ALL CULPRITS NOT JEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why is it that many newspapers, Tur TRIBUNE included, when giving the ity coupled with the religion of the guilty persons only when they happen to be Jews? In the case of the recent when they happen to be Jews? In the case of the recent swindling operations of Silverberg & Co., you describe bentshiand as "a derman Jew," and Filverberg as "a Polish Jew." If a man's religion is news in the so of this kind, why are not the public intermed that a certain forger, for instance, is a German of chediat, or a co-tain defaulter a Pe'sh Catholac, and so on through the whole catalogue of the various religious protoces by educated it is, to say the least, inconsistent for newspapers to single out any one religion for special mention it such cases.

Syracuse, N. F., Aug. 3, 1875.

The word "Jew" is used in such cases not to designate religion but race. It is shorter than "Hebrew," and seems to the general render a simpler expression for the same thing. We are aware, however, of the sensitiveness on the subject, and try always to respect it. Nevertheless, the matter does not seem to us to deserve the attention which Hebrews often give it. We presume that not one writer in a thou and in such cases ever thinks of using the word Jew in any other sense than as designating race.—Ed.]

NEW-JERSEY'S WAR GOVERNOR FOR PRESIDENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: At this time, when the country is looking for an avoicable candidate for President, and public opinion is divided in regard to such men as Messis. opinion is divided in regard to much usen as Messis. Thurman, Bayard, Transbutl, Thier, and Hendricks, I would like to suggest that the man who, above an obers yet brought forward as a nomines for President, mass set the requisites which the people decand is the flom fool Parker, the "War Goernee" of New Jersey. It is a man whose private and packet line is suches. If she is a man whose private and packet line is suches. If she is a heat of the set of principle. Newark, N. J., Aug. 2, 1875.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Accept the thanks of several loyal Englishmen for your dechiedly correct view of the Prince of Wales's proposed visit to India. India has long been misruled by the English. Look, for instance, at the tarif misrined by the Let 1881. Look, for Relative, at 186 Let 1892, I think, which prevented its use by the power cases in holds, and in consequence the directal Adatte choice broke out and appread norror over the whole world. By all means let the Prince of Wales go to Italia, and unstituted purse. It is a move in the right direction, and will, if predently infanaged, result in great good.

Bedford, N. T., Aug. 3, 1875.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BONDS.

WHY OBJECTIONABLE UNDER NEW-YORK PANEING

LAWS-SAVINGS BANKS TO RECALL INVESTMENTS IN THEM AT ONCE.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The recent announcement

by the Hon. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, that it is file. | for a savings bank of this State to invest any of its funds a cod bonds of the District of Columbia, was based upon the written opinion of Deputy Attorney-General Fairchild.
The point made by the Deputy Attorney-General was The point made by the Deputy Attorney-General was that, by the terms of that portion of a law bearing upon this subject, investments are only a gal when made in "obligations of the United States, or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for the payment of the interest and principal." While the United States has made certain at the fact that the providing for those bonds, it has not pleage its faith for the payment of principal and interest. All, but forwarded a copy of this opinion to every saviers and in the State, and has issued instructions that invested in the stock referred to must be immediately form. He does not think that the opinion will greatly affect used wayings banks of the State, is only a few of them have made very heavy investments in the objectionable because.

churches in Virginia asked somebody "where they could find a first-rate new minister" His friead replied; "I thought you had one." "So we have "was the answer." but we have just sent him in his resignation."